.

THE MISSISSIPPI DOCTORS

ICAL ASSOCIATION.

A Number of Interesting Papers Read-Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPRAL.) Jackson, Miss., April 22.—The Mississippi State Medical Association re

sumed their labors at 8 o'clock last Thirteen additional names were added to the memoership of the association. Papers were read as follows: On

the use of antiseptics in obstetrics, by Dr. Es P. Sale of Aberdeen; and on the extent of the benefits of cocaine, by Dr. B. F. Kittrell of Blackhawk. Both of these subjects were dis-cussed at length, after which the association adjourned till to-morrow.

YESTERBAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Association convened at o'clock a.m., Vice-President R. S Tooms, M.D., of Greenville, in the chair, and E. L. McGehee, M.D., of Woodville secretary pro tem. Several new members were initiated.

A committee was appointed to se-lect special medical topics for discussion at the next annual session, and to name the parties to write papers thereon.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Memorial resolutions relating to the death of Drs. J. R. Dougherty, Henry Clay McGuire and C. J. Mitchell, deceased members of the

association, were adopted. Resolution of sympathy for Dr. Wm. Powell of Grenada in his physi cal affliction, and electing him an honorary member for life. Resolution permanently fixing the

meetings of the association at Jackson. Resolved, That this association approves of the action of the American Medical Association at New Orleans in relation to the International Medical Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates from this association to the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in St. Louis in May be and they are hereby requested to sustain the action of the enlarged Committee of

Arrangements for said congress,
Resolutions expressing co-dial
thanks to members of the late Legi lature, who defended the interest of this body in their efforts to enlarge the sphere of usefulness, of its cre-ation of the State Board of Health in its labor in ball of State Board. its labors in behalf of State sanitation Gov. Robert Lowry was unanimously elected an honorary member of the association.

Papers were read as follows: On "Traumatic Tetanus," by Dr. J. R. Phillips of Meridian, and the "History of Surgery in Mississippi," by Dr. M. S. Craft of Jactson. This paper was peculiarly interesting to the profession, giving, as it did, histories of numerous and various cases of surgical operations, contributed by different members of the association, with minute descriptions of their execution and subsequent treatment.
Adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m.

APTERNOON SESSION.

sport of "Five Cases of Extraction of Cataract," all successful, performed under very unfavorable circumstances, was read by A. G. Sinclair, M.D., professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat in the Memphis Hospital College at Memphis, Tenn., and a mem-ber of this Association; on "Placenta Prievia," by Dr. T. B. Elkin of Aber-deen; on the same subject by Dr. W. W. Hamilton of Brooksville; 'History of a Case of Poisoning Treated with Atropia Administered Hypodermically," was read by Dr. T. T. Beall of

Vicksburg
The following were appointed delegates to the next meeting of the American Medical Association: Drs. E. P. Sale, S. V. D. Hill, L. Sexton, C. C. Stockard, J. M. Taylor, P. W. Rowland, W. M. Paine, W. F. Hyer, H. P. Brisbane, B. J. Pate, W. Alls, E. A. Rowan, A. G. Sinclair, R. L. Buck, J. H. Blanks, J. C. Hall, R. E. Hutchins and W. B. Senford. and W. B. Sanford. Adjourned till 8 o'clock p.m.

FELL WITH A CRA'H.

An Flevator in Chiengo Tumbles Bown Six Stories

CHICAGO, ILL., April 22.—One of the elevators in the Board of Trade building fell from the sixth story to the basement this morning, just at the opening of the morning session. The elevator left the ninth story on its downward trip, stopping at each floor until it resched the sixth. Here a large crowd got on, packing it to its ful capacity. It proceeded downward at its usual speed to the next story, when something crashed and the elevator shot downward, landing on the iron-work and masonry between the first floor and basement with a ter-rible noise. The elevator was hoisted to the Exchange floor, and the occupants helped out. No one was hurt, and beyond being covered with dust, and being badly scared, no harm was done. It was noticed, however, when the occupa to were helped out, they each heaved a sigh of relief and took a seat in the nearest corner until the

color in their faces had returned. New Pacific Railroad Company.

New York, April 22. - A new railroad company with a capital of \$10,-000,000, to be known as the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company, is to be organized, composed of Southern Pacific railroad people, whose purpose is to build a branch of the Southern Pacific, 250 miles long in California and San Miguel, southeasterly through San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ven-tura and Los Angeles counties, connecting with the main line at Newhall. The Southern Pacific is also to build a line from Soledad to Bakersfield, which will give it a through route from San Francisco to Los Angeles. At present its trains enter San Francisco over the Central Pacific tracks.

In the Hands of a Receiver. Utic., N. Y., April 2?.-The affairs of the big sewing machine and rifle firm of E. Remington and Sons of Illion were placed in the hands of receivers this afternoon. The receivers are Addison Bull and Albert M. Russell of Il ion, two of three gentlemen who were named as trustees last week to conduct the business of the com-

Bundred Thousand Bollar Fire at Chicago,

alarm was turned in immediately followed by a second. But the flames spread through the building-a four-story brick-with lightning-like rapid-SECOND DAY OF THE STATE MED. ity. The whole stock was of such a character as to made the structure a blazing furnace inside of twenty mi-Each floor was piled up with wood ready to be made into furniture, stock already constructed, oils, var-nish and other such inflammable ma-terial. So the work of destruction was rapid. In one hour's time nothing was left of the building but the walls and a mass of debris lying smoking in the basement. It was not until 7 o'clock that the fire was struck out, and two engines were left to play on the ruins. The firm has just been

THE OLD IRISH PARLIAMENT. Mr. Alexander Suttivan's Rejoinder to the Rhode Island a egislature.

having a controversy with its work-

men regarding wages.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 18. - The attention of Mr. Alexander Sullivan was called to a clause in the dispatch about the action of the Rhode Island Legislature in regard to the home rule resolution, which told how it met with strong opposi ion on the grounds of international interference, a d that of international interierence, a d that Ireland by voting money and men for crushing the colonial army in 1776 was not entitled to sympathy on the score of reciprocity. Mr. Sullivan said: "As to Ireland voting arms and proper to crush the colomen and money to crush the colo-nial army, by reading the history of Ireland and the American colonies it will be found that Ireland was absolutely without the power to vote on the question in 1776. She never voted n ora dollar to crush the colonies. It is true that a body cal ed a Parlia-ment was in Dublin previous to the Revolution and during it, but it did not represent Ireland. It was composed exclusively of men belonging to a sect constituting only one ninth of the Irish people. By law none others were eligible to sit in it Three-fourths of the people could not vote at all, even for members of it. Its members were chiefly representatives of the landlord power and office-holders sent over I om England and Scotland.

"It was easentially a Parliament without representative character or legislative powers. It could meet only when summoned by the English King. It could originate no legislation, and could take action upon those measures only in accordance with the King's orders. What untruth is it not, herefore to describe as the act of the peo-ple of Ireland any measure passed by that body. It was only from 1783 to in the Parliament known as Grattan's, that original bills could be considered. But the occasion upon which the Minister representing the King brought up the bill for transferring four thousand of the King's troops from Ireland to the colonies is one which Irish ven who love the R public are gratified to have recalled. It is needless to say that the Irish people had no troops at that time to send anywhere. The troops were part of the Engli h garrison in Ireland. When, however, it was pro-posed to send them to America, a great scene occurred in the Irish Par-liament. At a time the national Papers were read as follows: On "Ulcerated Tonsilitis," by Dr B. F. Dure of Como; on "Malarial Flux," by Dr, E. L. McGehee of Woodville; a by Dr, E. L. McGehee of Woodville; a "When Flood urged that was Bridget Lee, aged forty" mons. When Flood urged that consent—a mere farcical proceed-with

ure be given to the proposal to transfer the troops, Grattan, in reply, opposed the bill. Flood had be n on the Nationalist side and had abandoned his principles for the salary of a place in the Ministry. He had spoken of the troops going o America as armed negotiators. Grattan, in a withering invective, said that Food stood, 'with a metaphor on h s lips and a bribe in his pocket, a champion against the rights of Amer ca - the only hope of Ireland and the only refuge of the liberties of mankind.' No student of history needs to be told that Grattan at that time and until his death expressed the sentiments of Ireland toward the American colonies, The objection is not sustai ed by the history of the colonies and of the War of the Revolution. Instead of sending troops and money to crush the colonies Ireland furnished half the Conti ental army. T is is shown in the testimony before a committee of the British House of Commons The witness who swore to it was Gen. Robertson, for twenty-eight years a British officer in America Of course it would be useless to remind wellit would be useless to remind wellread Amer cans that it was an Irishmau (Barry) who was the father of ants, and left them nine and one-half the navy with which the colonies fought England on the sea, and it would be a waste of time to enumerate the Irish generals who served in that war with glory and success. The

only traitors were English
'We are pleased also to have the question of internation I interference brought up. Every student of our American history knows that among the first acts of the Continental Congress was an address to the people of Ireland, then as now subject to the British crown. That address reads, 'We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing you with the true state of our motives and objects, and goes on lovay, 'Your Parliament has done us no wrong,' and later, 'We acknowle ge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation shas produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and Ame-

"Franklia went to Dublin on an of-ficial errand of internat onal interference He assured the Irish National-ists that if they would stand by the colonies the colonies, when they should have obtained their independence, would help Ireland to resist the oppressions which the English Crown inflicted on her. The part hat Irishmen had in the War of the Revolution was not confined to service in the army and navy. At the hour when it was feared the army would have to be disbanded for want of money to feed it the Bank of Pennsylvania was organized to raise money for that purpose. Ninety-three firms and individuals subscribed £300,000. Of t is sum twenty a ven members of the Friendly Sons of St Patrick, of Phila-

delphia, subscri ed £103,500."

In conclusion, Mr. Sullivan said:
"It is a singular sort of Americanism which reads to the discredit of Ireland an incident of more than a hundred dred years ago, for which her people were totally blameless, and forgets the service these people have rendered to the republic ever since. But it is a still more amazing kind of Americanism which, while misrepresenting the people of Ireland, forgets the injuries England has continued to inflict upon Chicago, Li., April 22—A H Andrews & Co. suffered a g eat loss this morning by reason of a fire. It occurred early this morning in the school furniture factory at Desplaines and Pola streets and the loss is not.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

HARDSHIPS UNDER WHICH THE TENANT LABORS.

Rapacity of the English Landlords-Cases of Cruel Wrongs-Mr. Blunt's Investigation.

London correspondence of the New York *Herald*: A fortnight ago I sent the *Herald* the results of an interview with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt narrating the eviction outrages on the estate of Lord Kingston, an Irish peer. The latter had replied tartly, disputing many of Mr. W lirid Blunt's allegations. Mr. Blunt returned physiks to the sele-Blunt returned pluckily to the sub-ject, and gives to-day more chapters and verses of his instances, some of which I select as they came from the lips of those evicted. He quotes one venerable Celtic patriot thus:—"The Irish peasant is driven further back from the good land to the had, from the plains to the mountains, always outwitted by the law, which he does not understand. Yet you complain when the peasants turn on you and blood is shed. Believe me at the day of judgment the poor Irish will not be judged by the English law, nor by the laws of political economy, nor, as I sometimes think, even by the ten commandments."

IN THE WAKE OF THE EVICTED. Mr. Blunt then describes how he had been last week, while Mr. Gladstone's debate was on, tramping over the barren hills in the wake of 250 men in military uniform, with rifles and bayonets, sent out to hunt half a and bayonets, sent out to hunt half a score of the very poorest but worthi-est of Lord Kingston's tenants from their mountain homes. Continued Mr. Blunt: "There could be no deception here about their poverty, no pretense of political combination, other than that given by a long instinct of race preservation, inherited from centuries of resistance. The Land League to these peasants, though it has partly organized them, has suggested not a new idea of home rule to them, but the right to keep their homes, and the landlord, with an armed force be ind him, has in their view as little right to dispossess them as Alaric had to dispossess the Sen-

ators of Rome." A CASE OF CRUEL WRONG, Mr. Blunt interviewed the evicted Pat Reynolds, aged sixty nine, with his wife, aged sixty, and one girl, aged five. The other children, who are in America, have sent money till this year for rent. The land, comprising six acres (Irish), had belonged to the wife's family for generations. She remembered the rent being only fifteen shillings, and later it was £5. He is evicted now for a half year's ent, with costs, £3 15s. 10d. When asked why, with such an exorbitant rent, he had not taken his case to the Land Courts, he said it would have been useless, as he could not afford it. The cost would have been £3 or £4. Pat had buit twenty-nine years ago a good stone house, 42x14 feet; value, £50. His movables were two goats, three sucking pigs and furniture, say £5; hay, say £3. His debts amounted to £20, principally to pay the rent. But for his children in America he cou'd not have lived. Their failure this year to

The next eviction tenant questioned Bridget Lee, aged forty vers with five children. Her husband went to America thirteen years ago, and has se t the rent regularly since then till this year. The last money received from him was £3 in October. Her rent was £5 10s, for six poor acres. She was evicted for a haf year's rent, the possessions being two cows, a yearling calf and two goats. She owes to banks £9, to the shop, £14; for children's clothes, £1, and to the neighbors for seed oats, 16 shillings. The enormous rent charged to this woman, says Mr. Blant, is four times its value in England. It has been due to the fact of the husband making money in America, and to this, too, is due the credit given to her.

EAPACIOUS LANDLORDISM.

Another case was that of Charles Ward, aged sixty years, who has a wife and four daughters at home, and two daughters and a s n in America. They are very tidy people. He and his father used to hold twenty acres of good land and wine and one-half poor, the whole for £10. Nine years ago Lord Kingston took away twenty acres of waste. This was reclaimed by the tenant, making a new rent of Ward has built a stone house on present holding, the value of which, judged by a mason present, was £45. He is being evicted now for a half year's rent, the cause of failure to pay being bad times and no money from America. He owes £22, and being asked why he did not sell his interest in the land, he said it was too poor and too high up in the mountain, and nobody had money or would buy. The only people who buy the land now in Ireland were those who came back from America, and they wouldn't come to such a place as this. The wife had asked to be readmitted as a caretaker, but was refused unless she promised to have her rent ready in a month and then to clear out. This she could not do.

ADVICE TO LORD KINGSTON. Mr. Blunt ends by recommending his story to Lord Kingston, as a peer soon perhaps to vote on the Home Rule and Land Purchase bills, and bids him, "if he still doubts me, send out an honest man, not a lawyer, to examine my cases, or rather to come himself, and I w rrant we should not differ greatly in our estimate of En-glish law in Ireland."

Mobbed by Probibitionists.

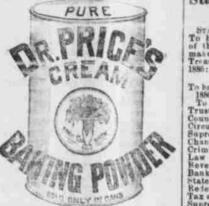
Chicago, Int., April 23 — A dispatch from Inswish, Dak, saye: A man named Leminx opened a saloon in Roscie, this county, yesterday. He was waited upon by a committee of Prohibitionists and ordered to leave town immediately. He promitly refused. In the crowd were about a decem women, one of whom carried a dezen wemen, one of whom carried a rope, with the alleged intention of hanging the young man if he refesed togo. He defi d the crowd and bar-resded his doors. Had it not been for the presence of officers the saloon would have been demclished. At the latest secount Lemiox was in the saloon with two pistols and a gun, while the mob outside was attempting to effect an entrance. Trouble

A Levely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say, "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the and Pols streets, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000. At 4:45 o'clock the watchman discovered smoke issuing from the boler-room. A hasty examination showed that the blaze had originated under the boller. An England and Ireland,"

She was with us in the War of 1812. Those who have sallow, blotchy facts may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr Pie ce's "Goiden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

State Treasurer's Report



MOST PERFEUT MADE PRICE BARING POWDER CO.,

EPITHE LIOMA!

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. All the simp e remedies were applied to alleviate the pain, but the place centinued to grow, finally extending into my nose, from which came a yellowish discharge, very offensive in character. It was also inflamed, and annoyed me a great deal. About eight months ago I was in Allanta, at the house of a friend, who so aroughy recommended the use of Swift's Specific that I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was layed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general bealth has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to denay and of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulser to head, until there is not a vertice of it left—only a little scar marks the place where it had been. I am ready to answer all questions relative to this cure.

MRS. JOHIE A. McDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1886.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one theek bone zeross the nose to the wher. It has given me a rest deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Succific in May, 1850, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greeter relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.

Knoaville, Iows, Sept. 8, 1885.

For many years I was a sufferer with cancer of the nose, and having been cured by the use of S. S. J. I feel constrained by a sense of duty to suffering humanity to make this statement of my case. With the four-teenth bottle the cancer began to heal rapidly and soon disappeared, and for several months there has been no appearance of a sore of any kind on my nose or face, neither is my nose at all tender to be touch. I have taken about two deson bottles of S.S. S. I am soon ily cured, and I know that S.S. S. effected the cure after every known remedy was tried and had failed.

ROBERT SMEDLEY.

Fort Gaines, Ga., May I, 1885

I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1881 My general health was much improved, but the cancer which was in my brea t continued to grow slowly but surely. The bunch grew and became quite heavy. I fet that I must either have it cut or die. But it commenced discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued healing around the edges until February, when it was entirely healed up and well.

BETSY WOOD. Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass., July 13,

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the im-parities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, At-lants, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. Twenty-third at



O every gradients who wants is so perfect article. We are putting into the tufacture of these shous, the results of the faithfully Try the Every Dest-class desfine has

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6794, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—State of Tennessee, for its own use, etc., vs. F. L. Sim et al.

It as pearing from bill which is sworn to in this cause that the de-endants. Herbert Rheit, is a resident of Marieo; that J. H. and H. M. Lowerstine, Mary. Ada and Daisy Sproule, Jannie Saroule, now married, and her huseand, whose name is unknown. Anna little, W. C. Little, Jannie Post and husban; .— Post, and John R. Slebbins, are residents of New York; that D. C. Lowenstin is a resident of Minnesota; that Neal H Func, Gray W. Dunn, Nannie K. Porter and husband. Dr. Porter, Geo. W. Nail, Anna Nail and Camilla Pope, are residents of the State of Arkansas; that Mrs. Lizzle Thorne, Ann E. Proudit Jessie, Cassia and Samuel Sunders are residents of Mississippi; that Harlet Hustr. Toombe LuBose, Dudley DaBose, Camille Colley, Henry Colley, Caterine C. and Geo. T. Barnes are residents of Louisians; that O. D. Filbey, W. N. R. Beale, J. M. Woodward, trustes, Falley, M. R. Beale, J. M. Woodward, trustes, Falley, M. R. Beale, J. M. Woodward, trustes, Falley, M. R. Beale, J. M. R. R. ons; steerefore ordered. That said part as a therefore ordered, at the fourt-

It is therefore ordered, That said parties in he their appearance berein, at the louthinuse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Nonday in May, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to those, and set for hearing expanse; and that a copy of this order he published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This 31st day of March, 1886.

A copy—Attest:
S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, aputy C. and M.
F. H. and C. W. Heiszell, Solicitors for

It is to Your Interest

to bear in mind that one Benvon's Capcine Platter is worth a dege of any other porous plaster. Bencon's paster are a require medical procession from Maine to California. These control processions from Maine to California. They care in few hours almonts which no others will even relieve. Cheap and wort items institutions are sold by dealers who eare more for large profits of trach than they done the sweets of them, and of the "Capacina," Capacina, "Lapacina," and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the enames are not ing but mid-ading variations on the name." Anchor who care fastitions on the name." Anchor who can be added to the sweets of them, and of the "Capacina," the common and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the common and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the common and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the common and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the common and "Las sense plasters which they sell to the unwears, the common and "Las sense plasters" and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and cristing under the arculator of the Stearch of the Stearch

STATE TREATURE'S OFFICE ADDIT 1, 1886. To his Excellency Wm. B Bate, Governor of the State of Ternessee—Sir: I hereby make to you my gurferly Recort, as State Treasurer, from January 1, 1886, to April 1, 1886.

| RECEIPTS. | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| To balance in Treasury Japuary 1 | 8182,800 | á |
| To amount received from— | 412.381 | 1 |
| County Court Clerks | 3 742 | 4 |
| Chancery Court Clerks | 2.261 | 1 |
| Criminal Court Clerks | 124 | 1 |
| Bank Jax | 4.000 | 1 |
| State Tax Incurance Companies Redemption of land Tax on Telegraph Companies | 1.7 4 | 4 |
| Supreme Court Reports | 158 | 8 |
| Lesses State Penitentiary State Tax Express Companies | 25,750 | ij |
| | \$813,587 | 3 |

DISBURSEMENTS. By amount paid:
Interest on State debt.
Interest on State debt.
Interest on School fand
State prosecutions.
Salaries, judicial.
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Salary, Supit Hospital for Insane,
Middle Tennessee.
Salary, Court of Referee.
Salary, Assistant L brarian.
Salary, Librarian
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Lerk hire in Comptroller's office.
Lerk hire in Treasurer's office.
Expense of Capitol.

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Pension t. birnd
State penitentiary building repaired, etc
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Publishing Acts
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Hospital for Insane, East Jean.
Hospital for Insane, Middle Tean.
Railroad asserment
Publis printing
Refunded revenue
State Normal College
Pleuroppes mobils
Land sales
Tax assignies
Arre ting jugitives
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SCHEDULE No. 1. SCHEDULE No. 1,
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Fourth National Bank, Na-hville... \$ 39,913 72
Fourth National Bank, Na-hville... \$ 301 15
Forest National Bank, Na-hville... \$ 700 85
First National Bank, Chattanooga
Union & Planters Bank, Memphis... 1,9 0 61
Bownsville Savings Bank... 1,194 87
Scalpyrile Savings Bank... 1,194 87
Scalpyrile Savings Bank... 1,194 87
Scalpyrile Savings Bank... 1,29 80
State N tional Bank, Memphis... 3,29 80
Bank of Sports... 3470 85

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Lookou Back, Mor istown 158 68
lank of Sweetwater 1,474 40
First National Back, Murreesboro 1,000 00
Commercial National Back, Nachville 158 ville

Bank of Madison, Jackson

Third National B'nk, Chattanooga

Mechanics Nat, Bank, Knozville

National Bank of Fronkil'

Secund National Bank, Columbia

National Bank of Franklii
Second National Bank, Colembia.
Bank of Lebanon...
Peoples Natural, Netti nville.
First National Bank Tullishoma.
Commercial Bank of Paris
Second National Bank, Pulaski...
Bast Tunnessee National Bank,
Knoxyile. Bast Tennessee National Bank, Knoxvide National Bank, Shelbyville. Hiwazee Savings Ase'n, Charleston G been County Bank, Trenton Bank of Lewisburg First National Bank, Athens

"Of the above the amount in the Mechan Bank of Knoxville, \$21 141 4', is in out. I amount in the byville Savings But \$3,65 56, not subject to check, and have supponded, thus leaving balance in hand available and subject to check, \$134.8:3 17

supended, thus leaving basence is half, available and subject to check, \$134.8.3 i.

This is to certify that I have compared the above statement of the Treasurer's office for the quarter bearing January 1, 1886, and eading April 1, 1886, with the accounts in my own office as Comptroller, and find their research to be courset. I have also examined the statements readered by the different depositores of the State, and find their research to the statements to a ree with the amounts as let forth in the spice dof other use. I have also make actual count of all cash on hand in the Treasurer's office, and find the amounts to be as reported in the above and that said report is in every isopec correct.

April 1, 1886.

Executive Organs, Nasavitas, April 1, 1886.—the foregoing statement of all moneys now in the Treasurer of the State of Tenuessee, and such as have been received therein and been disbursed therefrom for the jet iod set forth in said report, it being from January 1, 1886, to April 1, 1886, made by John W. Thomas, Treasurer, and certified by P. P. Pickard, Compireller, in conformity to requirements of the Legislative at passed Mayob 22, 1883, has been examined by me and found correct published.

Trustee's Saile.

Trustee's Saile.

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of the authority vested in me as truste of the entare of W. H. Belton, deceased, as the successor in office of U. K. Smith. trustee, by decree of the tupreme Court of Tennessee in case of L. A. Cannon vs. E. M. Apperson and others, I. David C. Slauchter, trustee as aforce id, will offer for sale, at public outry, at the conthouse door, in the city of Memphis, and sail to the highest and heat bidder, commenting promptly at 22 o'clock m., on

Saturday, the 1st Day of May, 1886, Saturday, the lat Day of May, 1886, the following described real viste, to-with The east half of ict 6 in block \$2, on the plan of the city of Memphis, on the north-west corner of Linden and Drivers visets, in said city, having a front of 80 feet, more or less, on the north-ide of Linden street, and running back between parallel lines about 600 feet; the fr nt of the said lot being \$2.60 feet, less ne-half of Driver street, tak an off the east side thereof, leaving about \$2.60 feet, less ne-half of Driver street, tak an off the east side thereof, leaving about \$2.60 feet front, logetter with the improvements, consisting of a two-story brick dw. sling.

The storebouse now occusive by E. M. Apperson & Co., No. 233% Front street, and No. 0.56 feet on street, retring of \$1000 per annum.

Residence No. 20 Court street, restring at

6 Jefferson street, repring or \$1000 per annum.

Residence No. 92 Court street, renting at \$50 per menth, having a frant of 30 test 4 inches, by a depth of 143% feet, formerly eccupied by P. C. Bethel, deceased.

House and lot m north side of Union street, fronting 35 feet, and running back to Old Union street, known as No 374 Union renting or \$50 per menth.

House and ot an east-side of Orleans street, \$22% feet front by 155 leet deep, known as lot be. 6 of J. M. Tate's subdivision.

Also lot No 7, amo subdivision. \$254,2155.

Lot No 3 of W. R. Harris's subdivision. on Cow Island road, containing 11 78-00 notes.

ncres.
Terms—One-third cash, the balance in 12 months, with interest, secured by lien. The tites are per est, but I sell only as trustee.
Further information can be thained from the undersigned, D. C. SLABOHTER, Trustee estate W. H. Bolten, dec'd.
B. D. Jordan, Attorney.

Bridge Notice. OTICE is hereby gives, that the Coving-ton and Cheinnali Elevated Rairrad Transfer and Bridge Company, a corpo-ration organized and existing under the law of the State of Kentucky, has applied for the approva of the Secretary of War of plans submitted for the exection of a Bridge between the cities of Covington and Cincennali, pursuant to the provisions of its otheries and the not of Congress relating thereto E. ZIMMERMAN, President.

S 297 Main SEMMES Store,

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and



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